



A BRIEF SYNOPSIS

OF

SOME IMPORTANT FEATURES DURING THE

Twenty-five years' Reign

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His Highness Raj Rishi Shri Maharaja

JEY SINGH DEV

OF

ALWAR

12th Dec. 1903 to 12th Dec.

1928

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TWENTY—FIVE YEARS' REIGN OF HIS HIGHNESS
RAJ RISHI SHRI MAHARAJ JEY SINGH DEV OF ALWAR
FROM 12th DECEMBER, 1903 TO 12th DECEMBER, 1928.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

IT is my proud privilege to-day, on the occasion of the celebration of your Highness' Silver Jubilee, to present to you, in this Auspicious Durbar in the presence of your illustrious and distinguished guests, Sirdars and subjects, a brief synopsis of the important features of Your Highness' reign during the last twenty-five years.

Before proceeding further, however, allow me the privilege of conveying to Your Highness my respectful and cordial congratulations on the most successful and happy termination of your reign during the first quarter of a century. Apart from the devotion and attachment which Your Highness has inspired amongst your Officers and subjects by the impress of your own personality we are highly proud of the fact that Your Highness descends from the foremost Dynasty in India. Your Highness' ancestry commenced from Surya, from whom he is called the Solar Dynasty which latter took its name from Raghu the Grand father of Shri Ram the first Divine Incarnation in human form. From the two sons of Shri Ram Your Highness is descended from the Kush who was the elder of the two, whose line reigned for all these centuries in the Kingdom of Ajodhya but, latter, came further South and conquered and resided in the Fort of Amer. Here Raja Udai Karan had two sons, of which Your Highness' descent comes in the line of Bar Singh, the elder, while Nar Singh, twenty-one years younger, succeeded to the Throne of Jaipur. In Bar Singh's line Your Highness' ancestors eventually took Alwar, where the Capital has remained for six generations.

May it not therefore be legitimate for us, as your Highness' subjects, to take pride in the fact that Your Highness comes in the Solar Dynasty which is the oldest in India in the Senior Line.

I must now turn my attention towards the Report of this last twenty five years, but I can scarcely be expected to do full justice to so many events spreading over a long reign of this quarter of a

century renowned for its multifarious reforms and activities and numerous spheres of Administration. I must perforce content myself with making only a brief and fleeting reference to some of the most important features of Your Highness' reign, and in doing so I shall attempt to compare them with the conditions of 1903 when Your Highness assumed the reins of Government.

Your Highness succeeded to the great heritage of your illustrious father in the year 1892, and assumed the reigns of Government on the 12th December, 1903.

The late Lord Curzon, ex-Viceroy of India, paid special honour by coming all the way to Alwar from the Persian Gulf on his way to Calcutta in order to congratulate Your Highness on the commencement of your reign and to give you advice, at the same time to speed you on the long course of honourable years which he prophesied.

It is not for me, as Your Highness' Prime Minister, to pronounce on how many hopes and wishes expressed by the late Lord Curzon on that date have actually been realised and fulfilled, but I will only quote here from Lord Reading's speech at two of the State Banquets in February 1924, when he stated that "His Highness has made his own impression in England at the Imperial Conference and elsewhere, and apparently so far as I can understand he is as skillful a craftsman with his tongue as he is with his rifle." And again that "A Viceroy has to go through life, as other people should, with eyes open and it has interested me during this visit, as during the last, to observe what happens. There is a directing mind at the head of affairs. There is a great organisation, and there are those whose duty and pleasure it is to serve him. As I now propose the Toast of His Highness Maharaj Alwar will you remember that our host is not only a Ruling Prince of India, not only a missionary of Empire, not only a lover of Empire but he is, in truth, a human being who centres his life, as I understand it, on a philosophy which is the most attractive of all—of Love and Affection."

Immediately after assumption of powers Your Highness, who had accustomed yourself to touring in the State even four or five years previously, started on a tour of several months in order to come in direct

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contact with as many of Your Highness' subjects as you could see and meet — a practice which you have regularly followed every year up to this date for quite three or four months every year without fail.

During Your Highness' tours Tehsils, Thanas, Courts, Irrigation, Tanks, Schools, Hospitals & Roads are inspected, and Your Highness' Inspection Diaries and notes, as well as Orders, can alone reveal the attention paid to each question as well as to detail. During your tours Your Highness has accustomed yourself to allow the humblest of your subjects to present themselves directly before you without any intermediary to intervene, and anyone of Your Highness' subjects is permitted the liberty — generally on the last day in Camp—to submit his petition free of any charge whatsoever.

During Your Highness' minority the Administration was nominally conducted by four members collectively, which in practice invariably implied the Administration being run by one member. This arrangement was radically altered by Your Highness after assumption of powers, and the work of Administration was divided between four Ministers who are designated Revenue, Judicial, Army and Home Ministers.

Your Highness also appointed a consultative Council, which exists to this day and is convened on occasions when collective advice is required. It consists at the present moment of five members.

Your Highness re-grouped the arrangements and division of work by bringing permanently into relief the important Departments with practically similar and enhanced powers, and designated them as Serishtas, and their Officers as Hakims. Smaller Departments were grouped and placed under these Serishtas, and the Departments were called Seeghas and the Officers Munsarims. There are at the present day twenty-three Serishtas or Superior Departments, with approximately fifty minor Departments under them. The powers of the Serishta Officers were very considerably enhanced, and this policy of wide de-centralisation of powers has continued relentlessly, with the result that I can state that such extensive powers which are delegated to these Officers are not possessed by any departmental Officers of equal rank in other surrounding parts. (A Statement is herewith attached of the Departments of the Ministers, Serishtas and the Seeghas; and another Statement XVI, giving the powers of these Officers).

AREA OF THE STATE— The area of the State is 3,185 square miles, of which about 2,627 square miles are plains and the rest, one-fifth of the State, consists of Hills. About 55% is cultivated; 23% irrigated, and 5% bears two crops a year. The population of the State is near eight Lakhs of people. There are Thirty-two large Towns, and the Railway dissects the State longitudinally exactly into two halves.

FINANCE— The Income of the State in the year 1903 stood at 30 Lakhs. To-day it amounts to over 57 Lakhs. The twenty years' Land Settlement, conducted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer in 1903, was revised by an Officer whose services were obtained from the Punjab Government, and has involved an increase of Revenue to the extent of 5 Lakhs. Twenty-two Lakhs out of the 57 Lakhs are secured through the development of the latent and potential resources of the State, — Irrigation, Forests, Mines, Excise, etc., which in addition to increasing the Income have enhanced the general prosperity of the people and has provided to a large extent the means of livelihood to many of Your Highness' subjects.

In 1903 the Ordinary Expenditure stood at 23 Lakhs, against an Income of 30 Lakhs. To-day the Ordinary recurring Expenditure is fixed at 40 Lakhs, against an Income of 57 Lakhs.

The financial policy of Your Highness' reign has been to utilise a very large part of the surpluses for investment in works of permanent nature, and mostly in the Public Works Department, which have not only enhanced the permanent income of the State but assisted in the welfare of Your Highness' subjects. A Bank has been opened at the Capital, called the Jeyandra Bank, for affording facilities to State Employees, Jagirdars, Muafidars and Zemindars who can obtain loans at a cheap rate of Interest and easy terms of repayment, thus relieving them to a great extent from the clutches of money lenders.

LEGISLATION— There were only five Laws in force in the State in the year 1903. To-day the number of Laws and Rules stands at over 100, and they include Legislative enactments which, as measures of social reform, have even found echo in other surrounding States. Amongst the important Acts I may describe the Juvenile Smoking Act, the Regulation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Act Controlling Expenditure on Funerals and Marriages, the Panchayat Boards Act, the Act Controlling the Conversion of Religions, the

Act Controlling the Adulteration of Foodstuffs, and last but by no means the least, the Act Preventing Early Marriages. The basic principles underlying these enactments has been the ultimate good and happiness of the majority of Your Highness' subjects.

SEPARATION OF THE JUDICIAL FROM THE EXECUTIVE. Your Highness has been pleased to establish a High Court in the State, and all Courts from the lowest to the highest have been entirely independent of the Executive. Originally Tehsildars used to conduct executive work as well as take Judicial charge also, but Your Highness was pleased to appoint a separate Judicial Officer in each Nizamats, amounting to ten, with an additional expenditure amounting to Rs 40,000/- with the clear purpose that people might be saved long journeys and expense in going to headquarters for instituting cases, and that Justice may be given to them quickly within their own Circles and Nizamats. I believe I can state freely that there are few places with such complete separation of the Judicial from the Executive; and now the Revenue Officers are left entirely for their executive work, the Judicial having only to decide questions of Law.

COURT LANGUAGE— One of the most notable events of Your Highness' reign which has appealed immensely to the public both in Alwar and outside was the introduction of Hindi as Court Language of the State, which language is also really the principal medium of communication amongst the people. Many a praise has been sung not only within the State but from outside also in connection with this reform which vitally affects the needs of Your Highness' subjects.

REORGANISATIONS— There is scarcely a Department in the State that I can recall that has not received Your Highness' personal attention, and has not been reorganised at least once. Your Highness has always been prepared to obtain the services of the best available Officers within the State means, in order to achieve the different objects at different times; and whether it was for the reorganisation of the Police Force, the Army, the Accounts Office, the P. W. D., Mines, Forests, Revenue or Judicial Departments, Your Highness has engaged Officers either in State employ or has obtained the loan of the services of capable Officers from the Government of India or from Local Governments, to whom you have not been slow to express your indebtedness for the ready assistance given on numerous occasions. Efficiency first and the selection of proper instruments to conduct the particular branch

of Administration involved, under the most suitable circumstances that were available to the State, and then to entrust them with large powers and confidence, has been the key-note of Your Highness' rule.

P. W. D.— This Department has attracted the greatest amount of Your Highness' personal interest of any other in your Administration. In many cases — or in most — Your Highness has been your own Architect as well as your own Engineer. This Department provides the means of livelihood to a large number of unemployed in the State which was abundantly proved when, on account of the severity of the monsoon, men were sent out to bring all available labour from the affected areas to be employed permanently on Rs. 15/- per mensem whilst the scarcity lasted; but the party returned with the message that there were no men available who were in need of work because all had already been swallowed by the P. W. D. works in progress.

BUILDINGS— A sum approximating to 17 Lakhs has been spent in these twenty-five years on Medical, Police, Military and other Departmental Buildings.

ROADS— Since the year 1903 nearly a quarter of a Crore of Rupees has been spent on communications, and to-day the State possesses a network of over 160 miles of metalled roads, 80% of which have been constructed during Your Highness' reign. I can claim that their condition will be found to compare favourably with the best roads in any part of our country.

IRRIGATION— Only 4 Lakhs short of half a Crore has been spent on the construction of Tanks in the State during Your Highness' reign, with the result that the income from Irrigation has risen from Rs. 3,000/- in 1903 to over a Lakh in 1928; but the indirect gain to Your Highness' subjects from this source is even greater because these numerous Tanks have been responsible for bringing the water level in the wells nearer the surface, which is a matter to be remarked upon, for the reverse has been the case in nearly all the States in our Province so far as statistics have been able to show results.

Over 150 Bunds exist to-day in the State, of which 23 are masonry dams, and with the exception of two all the large reservoir dams have been built during Your Highness' Administration.

EDUCATION— Your Highness' ideals of education were initiated in a Banquet speech in 1908, when Lord Minto visited the State. Your



Highness was pleased to remark that " the future of India must depend on the people themselves. Education will play a large part in its future progress, and it is on how the people digest it and apply it to the problems of life will depend how rapid that progress will be. Education given to the children must be based on life-giving and life-making principles, and the hands that are shaping their destinies must needs be just, gentle and sympathetic. " The stimulus given to imparting education to boys testifies to Your Highness' eagerness to develop the important resources of Your Highness' State, namely the human material. Your Highness rules over nearly 8 Lakhs of people and during your tours in the interior of your State you have been pleased to lay considerable stress on character building as well as on the necessity of preserving health simultaneously with cultivating the brain. The following reforms have been introduced in the Education Department since 1903. Religious education for Hindu and Mohammedan students as part of the curriculum throughout the State. Secondly - and this fact needs emphasising — Your Highness' State is now imparting education to all classes throughout your territories entirely free of all costs. Military training is imparted to students in the Nobles' School, to prepare them as cadets for State Units. Handsome scholarships are given for higher studies outside the State; Scholarships are given to young Sirdars for studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Two students are periodically sent to Europe for receiving education. Compulsory education is given to the sons of the Criminal Tribes. Compulsory Religious education is given daily in the State Jail.

EXCISE AND NAZOO.— These departments have been re-organised, and private stills have been closed after compensating the owners. The income from these sources has risen from Rs. 25,000 in 1903 to Rs 2,12,000 in 1928.

MINES. — This department was separated from the Forests, and a Mining Engineer appointed to discover and develop the mineral resources of the State. Deposits of Barytes and of Marble at Kho, and of Copper at Senpuri hold out great hopes of handsome revenues accruing to the State. The Alwar marbles from the Kho Mines have been used in a large part in the construction of the Viceregal Lodge at New Delhi. The income from Mines amounted to Rs. 7,000

in 1903, but it now stands in the neighbourhood of Rs. 80,000/-. Your Highness personally inspected the Carrara Marbles in Italy in order to see how the marble quarries in Alwar could be made more paying, and a scheme is now under consideration which, it is hoped, will further increase by large amounts the revenues derived from these sources.

JAGEERS.— The number of Jageers has risen from 128 in 1903 to 136 in the last year. Jageer Rules have been framed and were introduced for the first time five years ago. They clearly lay down the rights and the obligations of Jageerdars in respect of their Thikanas, and were acclaimed by Sir Robert Holland, an ex-agent to the Governor-General in this Province, as the *MAGNA CHARTA* for the Jageerdars. The policy of the State, in this respect, has been to consolidate these Jageers, some of which were becoming dismembered by infinitesimal divisions. And, now, these small shares, which in some States lapse to the State on the demise of a co-sharer, in Your Highness' State revert to the original Jageer. It is a matter of considerable gratification to state that these Jageer Rules, after they had been in effect for some time, were signed and gratefully accepted in writing by all Your Highness' Jageerdars with the exception of two.

MUNICIPALITIES.— The number of Municipalities has risen from 8 in 1903 to 31 at the present day, and the income also has gone up from Rs. 60,000/- in the first year of Your Highness' reign to Rs. 3,58,000/- to-day.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.— A start has been made in this respect with the construction of new environ roads at a cost of over Rs. 7 lakhs. The arteries and veins of the environ town have thus been laid by Your Highness personally as your own Architect, who planned and devised these roads with your own personal zeal and attention. The future town will now grow along these roads in an orderly fashion under Your Highness' guiding hand, we hope, for many years to come. Posterity will reap the full benefit of the scheme, which has been launched after receiving Your Highness' concentrated and constant attention for 20 years.

RECLAMATION OF FALLOW LANDS.— There was a large area available in the State, which had become fallow, because agri-

culturists were slow to reap the full advantage, and Your Highness was pleased only recently to appoint a Committee, which toured throughout the State and has reclaimed all these lands and given them out on lease. This is calculated to enhance the prosperity of the cultivators, to increase the population of the State, and, of course, incidently, to add to the land revenue.

PUNYA DEPARTMENT.—Your Highness has been vigilant, if I may be permitted to say so, in controlling efficiently the management of the various religious endowments granted by the State, and a Special Committee has been created for this purpose. Land grants given to temples have been converted into cash for the simple reason that it leaves the men in charge to devote their entire attention, apart from cultivating lands, towards the object of the grants themselves. Your Highness has established an *Atmi Ashram* on one of the main roads in the town, where free board and lodging is daily given to passers by as a source of charity. This institution is maintained entirely from funds contributed from Your Highness' privy Purse.

PANCHAYET BOARDS.—To save the villagers from unnecessary expenditure and harassment, which the proceedings in Judicial Courts centralised in the capital or even in the Nizamats might entail, these Local Boards have been established in order to settle local disputes in the villages. The object is to make the villages self-contained in their own Judicial, and later, in some administrative, matters, as individual units. Panchayat Boards were created in the State for the first time in 1920, and they started with fifty in the first year. The number has rapidly risen to over a thousand, which means that now there are two Boards available for every three villages in the State. And Your Highness' implicit instructions have been laid down that in the course of another year, we hope, every village in the State will have its own Panchayat Board. The Members of the Board are carefully selected in order to be representative of the important communities involved, and particular attention is laid on the fact that cultivators should have a predominating voice. The Panchayat system existed in India several hundred years before Anno Domini, and Your Highness, in creating the Panchayat Boards afresh, has not only revived the ancient system, but has established them with the idea that the villages may gradually become self-supporting units under the State Administration. This is strictly in accordance with

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the tenets of Your Highness' traditions and of the Raj Niti; but, if I may also State, it is a contribution of Your Highness' Government to keep pace with some modern political thoughts.

JAIL.— The Jail is noted for the manufacture of carpets durries, weaving cloth, cane chairs, chicks; and the State Press is also worked in this Institution, providing material for nearly all the printing work done for the State. The income from the Jail has risen from Rs. 7,000/- in 1903 to Rs. 35,000/- in 1928.

GARDENS.— Although the State mainly depends on the bounty of the Monsoon for irrigation purposes, the Gardens income has risen from Rs 12,000/- in 1903 to Rs. 70,000/- in 1928.

FORESTS.— In order to avoid the destruction of the "Goose that lays the golden eggs", and to prevent promiscuous felling of trees, important forests have been brought under State management, and the scheme involves not only careful preservation but the letting out of State forests for grazing and cutting of fire-wood under a regular scheme of rotation for agriculturists and other people. The Forests have been divided into Circles to admit of concentrated and careful supervision being exercised over forest areas, with the result that the income has risen from Rs. 1,40,000 to Rs. 2,75,000 in 1928.

HISTORY DEPARTMENT.— Your Highness was pleased to establish this Department in 1915, and it has now succeeded in publishing a history of the reigning dynasty of Alwar and its ancestry, and gives interesting accounts corroborated by facts and figures, which were not available in the ordinary course. Your Highness has also ordered a Gazetteer to be prepared, which has already been submitted, showing the important possessions of the State, whether archaeological, philological, architectural, geographical, traditional or historical. These works have only recently been completed at a cost of Rs. one and a half lakhs, and it is hoped that they will be published before long.

POLICE.— The Police Force was organised by Mr.—now Sir Lionel Tomkins in the year 1903. He paid another visit of inspection, and a third one in 1927 after his retirement, when 99 per cent of his suggestions were sanctioned; and the pay of the different units of the Force has been practically doubled from that in 1903. Sir Lionel Tomkins, in his last report, has stated that the efficiency and discipline in the Alwar Police Force is superior to

that obtaining in the neighbouring districts. This was one of the first items of administration to which Your Highness paid attention immediately after assuming the reins of Government. The result has been that the Police Force in the Alwar State can now stand comparison with any other in our province or the neighbouring districts.

THE ARMY.— The salaries of the rank and file have since 1903 almost been doubled, and Your Highness, in accordance with the traditions of your House, takes great interest in maintaining these Units up to a high standard of efficiency. In October 1908, when His Excellency Lord Minto visited Alwar and when peace still reigned, Your Highness referred to “My Imperial Service Troops in which I take much pride and interest.” That this was no formal or conventional flow of language, but the vibrations of the inner chords of the born soldier, was proved when, at the outbreak of the War, Your Highness brought to bear on the military organisation, that thoroughness and discipline which procured for Alwar that proud position among all the States in India irrespective of size and population in supplying recruits to the British Indian Army. The Recruiting Officer, Rajputana, stated publicly that he could imagine no greater service in the War than what was conveyed by the figures of recruiting in Your Highness’ State. The services of the Alwar State during the War are published in a Pamphlet called “Alwar and the Great War.” The expenditure on the Imperial Service Troops from 1888 up to the beginning of the War amounted to Rupees one crore and seventeen lakhs, and the total military contributions of the State on these Forces together with the expenditure on the War has amounted to four and a half lakhs short of one and a half crores. The State invested in the War Loan to the extent of 15 lakhs and a quarter, and Your Highness’ State has spent over one-sixth of its revenue on its Troops. Your Highness’ Troops took part in the Boxer War in China, in Flanders, in France, in Kantara, and in the final advance on Jerusalem with Lord Allenby’s Forces.

As His Late Highness was the first Prince in Rajputana who offered his Army for incorporation in the scheme of Imperial Service Troops, so Your Highness was the originator of the scheme for the conversion of the Imperial Service Troops into State Forces. At a Committee meeting presided over by the Commander-in-Chief, Your

Highness stated that you would be surprised if under the new regime the Forces available for the service of the Crown in the Indian States would not be doubled; and it is a matter of considerable gratification for us to state publicly that from recent enquiries made from the Military Adviser-in-Chief, the number of Forces now maintained by the different States has gone over double the figures of the Imperial Service Troops.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.—Ever since the visit of Lord Curzon in the year 1903, every succeeding Viceroy has visited the State once, and Lord Reading twice; and I am commanded by Your Highness to state that it is a source of considerable gratification to yourself that the relations of the State with the Political Department and its Officers have continued to be cordial. Personally, I cannot recall a single instance where there has been any complaint relating to any internal affair of administration of the State.

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES—Your Highness has given generous donations to public institutions outside the State, irrespective of creed or caste, amongst which I may relate a few:—

(1) The donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Hindu University of Benares.

(2) The donation of Rs. 40,000/- for a Chair of Theology and Religion of Islam from the Privy Purse to the Aligarh University, in addition to a donation of Rs. 25,000/- given separately.

(3) The donation of Rs. 40,000 -given at Multan to the Punjab Sabha for a College at Lahore.

Under the circumstances it is no matter of wonder that, when the late Hakim Ajmal Khan invited Your Highness to send your message and blessings to the Unity Conference at Simla in 1927, where All India political leaders had met in order to devise means for unity between the two communities, realising the importance of the occasion, Your Highness did not send words, but rushed to the spot and joined the first meeting of the Conference, when you expounded to them your views regarding the ways and means for securing unity.

Your Highness was amongst the foremost Princes to conceive the advisability of annual conferences being held by the Ruling Princes with His Excellency the Viceroy and his Officers for dealing with matters affecting the joint interests. Your Highness was one of the

four leading Princes selected by your Order to draft a Constitution for the Chamber of Princes and to discuss it in conference with Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, which finally resulted in the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes. It is due to Your Highness alone that it has been given the title of the Narendra Mandal.

Your Highness represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial Conference, which assembled in London in the year 1923, in connection with which I have already quoted Lord Reading's remarks. Since the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes, as a Member of the Standing Committee Your Highness has given freely and ungrudgingly your time and thought in furthering the cause not only of the Princes' Order but also its place in the Empire. Your Highness has acted as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during the last eight months.

In addition to the works of public utility which Your Highness has built for posterity, and the laws, regulations and enactments for the regulation of your subjects, the following points may be mentioned here. During Your Highness' reign the permanent and local salute has been raised from 15 to 17 guns. The Political Agency at Alwar, which cost the State nearly Rs. 40,000/- a year, was abolished on the 4th August 1911, and the State is now grouped in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency.

Last, but not least, comes the historical and famous case of the Ruparel River, the course of which Your Highness personally steered and guided during the first seven years of Your Highness' reign. The case originally commenced in 1793 and came to a final issue after a lapse of over a hundred years in accordance with the decision of 1837, whereby the Alwar State possessed the right to at least half the waters of the river. The time and labour spent over this case by all concerned was aptly described by Your Highness once in the following remarks. When laying the foundation Stone of the Jey-samand to utilise the waters of the Ruparel you stated that-

"I only read the other day a statement made by Lord Curzon that in His Lordship's opinion the amount of ink used annually by the desk crabs in India was sufficient to launch four dreadnaughts yearly. Whether or not the capacity of

our new Bund would be capable of launching any dreadnaughts, I may say that the ink used in the Ruparel case could probably drown at least one of these cruisers."

Your Highness has also initiated a scheme for bunding of the Sahibi River in order to enjoy half the waters that come to it from within the State itself. This river rises in Jaipur and passes through Alwar into Gurgaon. Already a considerable amount of time, money and labour has been spent on the preparation of the scheme, which has been examined and approved by Government experts, who have favourably commented on the details of the scheme, which now awaits settlement with our neighbouring Province of the Punjab before assuming a practical shape. It is earnestly trusted that that day will soon dawn.

In conclusion, Your Highness, I have only to say that Your Highness' subjects, amongst whom I am proud to belong, as one, are grateful to their Master for the consideration shown during the quarter of a century of beneficent rule. History will decide, but I am only privileged to say this on this occasion, that Your Highness' subjects are grateful to Providence for the consideration, energy, thought and attention bestowed by Your Highness for their welfare and interest.

RAO GIRDHARI LAL,

B. A., L. L. B., (Cantab)

Prime Minister.

NOTE:- The officers-in-charge of the principal Departments are designated "*Hakims*".
The officers-in-charge of the Sub-Departments are designated- "*Munsarims*".

Statement XVI.

**Showing the executive powers delegated to Ministers,
Hakims and Munsarims.**

1. BUDGETTED EXPENDITURE—

- (a) Ministers Re-appropriations in the same department from one head to another and from one department to another up to any budgetted amount.
- (b) Hakims Expenditure up to the full budgetted allotment except under head "Improvement" and in the case of P. W. D. estimates up to Rs. 300 only.
- (c) Munsarims Budgetted expenditure up to Rs. 100/- only.
- (d) Circle officers " " " 500/- only *Vide* special powers.

2. APPOINTMENTS—

- (a) Ministers —
- (b) Hakims All budgetted appointments.
- (c) Munsarims do do Up to Rs. 15/-
- (d) Circle officers do do up to Rs. 25/- *Vide* special powers.

3. BUDGETTED PROMOTIONS—

- (a) Ministers All budgetted promotions
- (b) Hakims Do- *Vide* special powers.
- (c) Munsarims *Vide* C. S. R. up to Rs. 15
- (d) Circle officers *Vide* C. S. R. up to Rs. 25/- *Vide* special powers.

4. PUNISHMENTS—

- (a) Ministers Under C. S. R. and to Serishta Officers under section 88, C. S. R. (a) Suspension, (c) Fine, (f) Extra work, and (g) Curtailment of leave due.
- (b) Hakims Under C. S. R. and to Naib Hakims and Munsarims under section 88, C. S. R. (a) Suspension, (c) Fine (f) Extra work, and (g) Curtailment of leave due.
- (c) Munsarims *Vide* C. S. R.

(d) Circle officers can also remove their subordinates *Vide* special powers.

5. LEAVE—

- (a) Ministers *Vide* C. S. R.
- (b) Hakims Do. and also leave without pay *Vide* Special powers.
- (c) Munsarims Up to Rs. 15, *Vide* C. S. R.
- (d) Circle officers Upto Rs. 25/- *Vide* C. S. R. under Special powers.

6. PENSIONS—

- (a) Ministers Up to Rs. 50, *Vide* C. S. R.

